I've learned a few things having spent yesterday simulating and morphing the circuits in three different simulators.

1. Tesla did, indeed, come up with a way to manipulate reactive power inside a circuit in such a way that one part was shifted by an additional ninety degrees out of phase between the amperage and the voltage while another section shifted back into synchronicity. This occurred for me, yesterday. But there's no switching, such as there was with Ossie Callanan's use of a modified Bedini SG. So, I don't know what's possible with this method beyond what I've simulated. It has a lot of potential for more research. Thus, is Tesla's patent (Method of obtaining direct from alternating currents - US 413353 A – Oct. 22, 1889) suspect for hiding this truth in an innocent manner when its title belies merely the addition of AC to DC.
2. These two batteries with their series resistance, inline, must be paired and located in a self-shorting loop. And this loop must be connected to the outside via two connections resulting in this pair of batteries and resistances being at right angles to the source of the reaction. And the voltage of the surrounding alternations, or oscillations, must be equal to or greater than the highest voltage among this pair of batteries. *{See, picture, below.}* In my case, the capacitors are the source of reactance especially since they're not needed for the circuit to work, anyway. Nor are the neon bulbs needed. This last component was added to thwart arcing at the commutator when this circuit – in its earlier stages of development – was being used to simulate my guess estimate of a Newman motor. Since there's no source for arcing to occur, this attempt at displacing arcing away from one place and into the neons is no longer necessary. Nor are the capacitors needed for this circuit to continue to put out the same level of amperage and voltage. Thus, this circuit can be reduced to merely four coils, two aerials, and one resistor in place of the two that are located alongside the batteries.
3. It's further unjustified to expect that 1.6V can be gotten from an aerial tuned to 1MHz. Since higher frequencies hold more energy hidden within their higher frequency, it is safe to assume that reality would dictate their voltage level would be less than that of lower frequencies to compensate. No free lunch, here.